FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ly.
ters to the Editor must be post paid.

ale Classical School,
FAYETTEVILLE.

xercises of this School will recommence
onday, the 16th October, under the su-
ence of Miss SARAH GREEN, from the
f Columbia, and Mr. E. TRIPP, as here-
This School is intended to be so limited
as to secure to the Pupils the advanta-
rough instruction, and from the experi-
he past year, the Committee are war-
commending it to the patronage of the
furnishing means of acquiring sound
knowledge under a good moral influ-

of Tuition—In the Classical Depart-
luding Drawing and Painting, $10 per

unior Department, $5 per quarter.
to Rev. J. B. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
C. T HAIGH,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
JNO. HUSKE,
T. C. BLAKE,
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
Committee.
10, 1837. 63 tf.

SCHOOL.

UBLIC are respectfully informed that
AYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINA-
day opened, and a full course of in-
provided in all the usual branches of
and *Science*, and in *Music*, *French* and
Scholars may be entered by agree-
he Academic *Year*, *Session*, or *Half-*
the terms already advertised by the
, under the personal superintendence
R. W. BAILEY.
17, 1837. 63tf

ALL AND WINTER GOODS.

UBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their
, that they have just received from N.
Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter
consisting of a general assortment of
BRITISH AND AMERICAN
RY GOODS,
Shoes, Bonnets, Groce-ries, &c.
ll be sold low for Cash or Country Pro-
in time to punctual customers.
JOHNSON & MARTIN.
17, 1837. 63tf

EW GOODS.

OW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats
ta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE
New, Seasonable Fall and Winter
RY GOODS,
OCERIES, &c. &c.
h have recently been bought in New
hiladelphia, on the best possible terms,
sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*,
to *punctual* customers. Call and see.
k consists *in part* of the following, in
the old Stock:—
ackages DRY GOODS,
50 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java
COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
00 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
00 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window
Glass,
00 lbs. Bar Lead,
00 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
00 pair Trace Chains,
ump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medi-
ts and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bel-
, Anvils and Hammers, together with
article which constitutes a *STOCK*
TE,—it is therefore unnecessary to e-
urther.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
ille, October 17, 1837. 63tf

& LEATHER STORE,
MARKET SQUARE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
RSCRIBER has just received a Large
K OF
OTS & SHOES,
a very general assortment.—Also,
pper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining
g ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c. &c.
hich will be sold low for Cash.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and
SHOES manufactured from the best
materials.
PELEG PEARCE.
17, 1837. 63tf

Notice.

rsons indebted to the Subscriber are
ted to come forward and make imme-
ent, as further indulgence cannot be
T. J. JORDAN.
16, 1837. 63tf

OK BINDING.

will be a BOOK BINDERY establish-
Fayetteville for a short time, where
very description, Periodicals, &c will
any style or to pattern, on reasonable
as well bound as in any place.
cleaned and repaired; Ruling done;
ered on books with gold letters, &c.
y to go in operation as soon as 100
reabouts are ascertained to be wanting
Those persons having any thing in this
ease leave their names with Mr. E. J.
he number of vols. they have to bind.
J. H. DE CARTERET.
October 12, 1837. 63tf.

Carriage Horses
FOR SALE.
A pair likely, gentle, well matched. Inquire of the Printer.
Fayetteville, October 16, 1837. 63-3t.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber's Plantation, ten miles above Elizabeth-town, on the 25th of September, a negro fellow named ALICK.

Said negro is about twenty five years of age, well grown, and has light complection, with broad flat features. He is about the usual stature, and strong built. He carried or wore away, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and fur hat, besides some other negro clothing. He has heretofore been hired ten miles below Fayetteville, and in different parts of Bladen County. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me if found without the limits of the County, or Twenty five Dollars if found within it. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

HEMAN H. ROBINSON.
Elizabeth town, Bladen County, Oct. 13, 1837.
63-2w.

State of North Carolina.
MOORE COUNTY.

Elizabeth Hill, vs. The heirs at law of Hiram Hill, deceased. } *Petition for Dower in Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Hill, Martin Hill, Green Hill, and Malcom Blue and wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, requiring said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, on the third Monday of November next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, or it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court at Office, October 5th, 1837.
[65] A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to
JOHN McARN.
May 17, 1837. 41tf

Notice.

I HAVE appointed R. Cochran, Jr. my authorized Agent and Attorney for the settlement of my business in Fayetteville, N. C.
THOMAS COCHRAN.
Mobile, Ala, Sept. 30, 1837.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Cochran, by Note, Account, or otherwise, are requested to call at the Lafayette Hotel, and settle the same;—those having claims against him, will hand them to the subscriber.
R. COCHRAN, Jr.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1837. 62 3w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Archibald McEachern, vs. Flora Currie and Lucy Moore. } PETITION *For the alteration of a Grant and Mesne Conveyance.*

IT being made evident to the Court, that Lucy Moore, one of the Defendants, resides without the limits of this State, "*Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the said Lucy appear at the next sitting of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of November next, and make defence, if any she hath, to the prayer of the petition."

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, in the 61st year of our Independence, A. D., 1837.
[60 6w.] SDH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*

Bargains, Bargains!!
SELLING OFF AT ABOUT COST AND CHARGES.

THE Subscriber being anxious to close his business in Fayetteville, now offers his stock of

GOODS,

At very reduced prices. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call, the Stock being large and well assorted.

Those wishing to buy on time, shall be accommodated, 3, 6, and 9 months.

—*Also*—

My BRICK STORE, on Market Square, and a very large WAREHOUSE, on Liberty street.

The above Stock of Goods and Property will be offered to private purchasers until the 15th Nov., and if not all disposed of by that day, will be sold out at Public Auction. Therefore, those wishing to purchase will do well to call while the assortment is complete.
WM. S. LATTA.
September 20, 1837. 59 6w.

COTTON GINS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.
JOHN W. POWELL.
August 16. 1837. 54 3m.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.
August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.
SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

SPEECH OF MR. KING, (OF GEORGIA) ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

The Senate having under consideration the bill imposing additional duties, as depositories, in certain cases, on public officers—

Mr. KING, of Georgia, said that he had not intended to address the Senate on the subject before it until yesterday evening.—He had great difficulty in making up his mind between the projects urged by different gentlemen, and, as he was not satisfied with either of them, he had thought it best to postpone the subject till the regular session, and offer some remarks in explanation of the reasons for doing so.

Two plans were (he said) urged upon the Senate; one reported by the Committee on Finance, as proposed to be amended by the Senator from South Carolina; the other, the State bank system, which has already been tried, and failed.

As to the last, various apologies have been made here and elsewhere, for its failure; and it had been insisted that it had not had a fair trial, and, therefore, could not be said properly to have failed. The most able and ingenious advocates and apologists of this system that he had heard were his friends from Virginia and New York. If they had not succeeded in convincing the Senate that the system should be re-adopted, (with the modifications proposed,) conviction might be considered as hopeless.—He certainly agreed with them, that the system had not had a fair trial. The pets had certainly had a hard time of it under their Executive patron; but he had never had confidence in them from the beginning, and, in truth, the system had never succeeded for one moment. The history of the world furnished no instance in which an administrative measure, so vitally interesting to the whole community, had been so long sustained by a system of mere assumption, deception, and puffing. Business men were rarely deceived by these means; but a large portion of the People were less informed, and believed the statements which were from time to time imposed upon them. Why, (said Mr. K.) I lately saw in one of the numerous apologetic essays on this subject, (even when the exchanges had got into such confusion as to render it impossible to deceive any body,) that the system *had been* one of the most beautiful in its operation ever devised by the wisdom of man. The author regretted very much that he was not entitled to any share of the honor of having first conceived it; which honor was all due to the great financial wisdom of the ex-President. The fruits of this mighty conception had, however, been blasted by the stupidity of Congress, who had passed, contrary to the known will of the Executive, the obnoxious measure for the distributive deposite with the States in June, 1836. A beautiful system, truly, for the administration of the public finances, that should wither at a hint that we should want a portion of the public treasure in quarterly instalments; *the first becoming due more than six months ahead.* But, (said Mr. K.) unfortunately, this bill was passed rather too late to afford even *a pretext* to the advocates of the late President's experiment. I state to the Senate as a fact coming within my own knowledge, *that, before the distribution bill was passed or talked of*, the president of a Southern institution passed through this city, with a large amount of specie in his possession, on his way to New York, there to purchase Southern and South-western exchanges. The same operation had been made by others. Was such an operation ever made or dreamed of during the existence of the Bank of the United States before the withdrawal of its branches? A beautiful system of exchanges, this, which would lead men a thousand miles from home to shave the commercial paper of their neighbors!

Here are the evidences of the fulfilment of the promises, that the experiment would give us a better currency, safer depositories, and a "*cheaper*" system of exchanges. The local banks, whilst the deposites in their vaults were large; the currency expanding; and speculation furnishing demands for money every where and credits every where, afforded exchanges tolerably well between the most commercial points; but the moment these causes ceased to operate, and the branches of the United States Bank were withdrawn, the exchanges fell into the utmost confusion, and every pretension after this that they were furnishing exchanges as cheaply "as the United States Bank ever did," has been mere assumption, and not calculated to deceive any business man in the community. Sir, (said he,) I have gone to the very counters of these banks and asked for exchange at the published rates The answer generally was, that, "*if they were drawing*," they would sell at the published prices, but they rarely had any to sell.

Now, sir, what kind of a profit do you suppose could have induced the strange operation I have described? I have been informed it frequently amounts to 15 and 17 per cent.; sometimes less, but always enormous. The operation, if I understand it, was this. A bill was purchased in New York on the debtor of the drawer in the South or West, or Southwest, at a discount of from 4 to 6 per cent. and perhaps sometimes higher. If the bill were paid the purchaser (being established between the drawer and drawee) again sold a bill drawn on the fund, *and charged a premium; for these great regulators were in the habit of shaving in every direction.* They would buy Southern funds at a heavy discount, and sell a bill on it at a heavy premium. This was the operation if the bill were paid, but if the bill were dishonored, as frequently happened before, and nearly always after the adoption of the specie circular, the bill went back upon the New York drawer with an accumulation of charges, and 5 per cent. damages for the dishonor. The drawer had it to pay, though he had suffered a heavy loss on the discount. This payment of bill and damages furnished the drawer with a Northern fund, on which he could again draw at a premium of 5 per cent. Thus the Senate will see the enormous profit that was often made by the discount of a single bill.

It was from exchanges, added to other profits, Mr. King said, that accounted for the enormous profits and heavy dividends that had been made by some of the banks, some of which he mentioned to have been prodigious within fourteen months preceding the 1st of March, 1837. Where did these enormous profits come from, and who ultimately paid them? Why, they were shaved from the hard earnings of the industrious classes, being clearly a tax on the circulation of the products of labor.

Mr. King said he would not detain the Senate by going fully into the capabilities of the State Bank system to perform the services promised by it. He stood upon firm ground on this subject. His friends could not charge him with change or inconsistency in this matter; and as was well known, he had generally predicted, step by step, the consequences that would follow from the financial experiments that had afflicted the country, beginning with that unfortunate and unnecessary measure, the removal of the deposites in 1834. It would be seen that he had no strong predilection for the State bank deposite system, though he admitted that it might have done, and still could do, much better than heretofore, if the Executive would consent to let it alone and cease the continual interferences by which the banks have been tormented, and the commerce of the country deranged, ever since the Executive had taken the control of the finances.

Mr. King then proceeded to notice the plan of the committee as proposed to be amended. This he looked upon as a new experiment, though it had been alleged to be otherwise by the Senator from Missouri. The Senator insisted that we were ahead of our destiny, and ought to go back to the glorious days of the Roman empire to learn lessons on finance and political economy. This plan was strongly recommended as having been that under which the Roman quæstors made their *mild* exactions from the people. It was also recommended most warmly by the Senator, because it was that under which the war levies of Napoleon were made, and the finances of *Spain and Turkey collected and disbursed.* Upon the first recommendation, the Senator had given us a most eloquent discourse upon Roman *heroism;* bloody battles, and the levies of the quæstors. He had spoken of the great pleasure with which he read Roman history on these subjects, and the delight with which he contemplated the renown of this great people. Well: Mr. K. said he had read some Roman history too, tho' certainly not as good an historian as his friend from Missouri. But if any thing in Roman history had made a strong impression upon his republican mind, it was the heartless cruelty, the unfeeling rigor, and pitiless tyranny with which exactions were made upon the people by the Roman quæstors; and unfortunately for the Senator's Roman precedent, when these exactions had been made by plundering the Roman people and provinces to support heroism in the trade of conquering and plundering the rest of mankind, *these exactions were deposited with Roman bankers appointed for the purpose.*

As the Roman precedent was not found exactly satisfactory to Mr. K., he proceeded to notice the system so warmly recommended as the plan of that great democrat and ardent lover of liberty and free institutions, the Emperor Napoleon. His friend from Missouri had stated that when the Emperor mounted the throne of power, he found the State coffers empty, or nearly so; but in a short time they were filled to overflowing. Thereupon the Senator produced a book, or a document, to prove the important fact. The fact was not doubted; but how were these wonders of finance accomplished? Let his impoverished country and the blood and tears of unhappy Germany answer the question. However, perhaps the financiering of this great economist was strongly recommended from the fact that the largest and most timely accession to his finances was made *by the robbery of a bank;* and that too a bank belonging to one of the freest and most commercial cities of Europe.*

Mr. K. said he saw nothing in these Imperial precedents, ancient or modern, very applicable or very captivating; and as he saw nothing in the happy and prosperous condition of the People of those free and commercial nations, *Turkey and Spain*, to excite his envy, he would rather consider this as a new and untried experiment, and digest it a little better before it was adopted. Mr. K. added, that the system was already in operation, as the changes proposed did not alter essentially the specie system adopted by the Executive since the suspension of specie payments. The postponement would give us a little more time to observe the workings of the system, and ascertain the wishes of the People — He was glad to see the finances restored to Congress, their lawful guardian, on almost any terms; but really they were in such a worthless and ragged condition, from Executive manipulation, that it was difficult to say what disposition had better be made of them.

Mr. K. said he doubted whether he ought to detain the Senate to say any thing upon the causes of the present distress, which had called Congress together. As this subject had been dwelt upon, however, by every speaker who had preceded him, and was certainly of great importance to the country, it was perhaps the duty of every member to give his views upon the subject. The subject, said he, is too important to be trifled with. It comes to the doors and dwellings, and reaches the bread and business of every citizen, of every condition; and I shall give my views, however unwillingly, uninfluenced by all personal friendships and party associations. Unless we ascertain the causes which have so strangely brought the country into its present distressed condition, in a time of profound peace, we shall neither know how to apply present remedies nor avoid similar evils in future.

Mr. K. then said he had not the slightest doubt that our difficulties were owing entirely to the unfortunate policy and violent measures of the Executive in relation to the finances for several years past. This was the only cause, and this was abundantly sufficient. Mr. K. said he could prove this to any one who would not shut his eyes to facts, and close his understanding against correct information on the subject. He had felt and expressed his astonishment when he first read the President's Message, at the statements of the President in relation to these causes; and he had been equally astonished at hearing his friends from Connecticut and North Carolina adopt these statements and take them as admitted truths. The President was entirely mistaken in these statements and to allow them to remain uncorrected, would only continue to obscure and mystify the subject.

For the better understanding of the subject, he would read the passages alluded to. Mr. K. then read some passages from the Message.

Now, that over-banking, over-issuing, &c., as mentioned by the President, have been operating causes, is only a common belief. But where did they originate, and who produced them? That is the first question. And here Mr. K. stated that the President was mistaken *in every fact assumed by him to exculpate our own Government from the charge of being the original cause of the mischief.* Other counties have been suffering no "evils similar to those suffered by ourselves," *except those which they have suffered by their connexions with and losses by us.* And "a reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits, put in circulation in Great Britain, &c., during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836," *will not* "show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States." *Nor has there been in England any general rise of prices;* nor (to use witness' "in both countries the same redu[illegible] paper money, and other facilities of cr[illegible] "the same spirit of speculation." These positions of the President are entirely erroneous, and the facts he supposes have not a shadow of existence.

He said he did not, of course, make these contradictions in an offensive sense, or in a way disrespectful to the President. He had been in favor of his election, and did not regret it. He moreover believed him to be a man of patriotism and integrity, as well as intelligence, and he hoped to be able to support his Administration. But if he was (as he was doubtless) a "sincere inquirer after truth," he would be glad to be corrected in views calculated to deceive the People, and divert their minds from the true agency by which they have been overwhelmed. The President's "difference," in fact, ought to have shown him where the fault lay. He states that one nation has become bankrupt. The other sustained itself, and is now nearly recovered. Why this "difference?" Why, simply because ours *is the distress of the* DEBTOR *unable to pay the debt;* THEIRS *is the distress of the* CREDITOR for want of money due him. The creditor of a bankrupt is frequently much injured for want of his money, but it does not necessarily follow that he also fails. And in no case is he chargeable with the follies and extravagancies that brought about the disaster. He may have been too confiding, but there his fault ends. The injudicious prodigal, with bad advisers, may contract debts, multiply obligations, make experiments, and become embarrassed and bankrupt. The confiding neighbor who trusted him too far may feel sensibly the want of his debt, be obliged to curtail his expenses, or otherwise economize for a while; but, being the creditor, and therefore most likely the richer of the two, he is not likely to be ruined. [Here Mr. K. read an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Liverpool, stating that "there is no distress in England except that which grows out of American connexions: and that is passing off, though much of the debt remains unpaid.") England, we are told from all quarters, is now easy, and, with an abundance of capital, prepared to make investments, and engage in new enterprizes. *Yet a mere check to the lavish accommodations of the capitalist, by the embarrassment of his debtor, is analogized with the utmost complacency to the prostrate and helpless condition of his bankrupt debtor himself!!*

Those, he said, who insisted that the national distress could not have been occasioned by the acts of our own Executive, because there had been some distress in those commercial nations with whom we trade, put him in mind of that great philosopher who stumped his toe in the darkness of midnight, and railed out against the sun for not shining in the night instead of the day: alleging as the result of his most profound observation, that there was light enough in the day without him. They confounded cause and consequence, and lost all connexion between them. It never occurred to the philosopher that the sun might itself be the cause of light, and these gentlemen cannot see our own agency in producing this embarrassment abroad, though the one agency is just about as plain as the other.

Mr. K. said he would try and remove the difficulty of those who felt so much embarrassment on this subject by proving—

1. That there had been no redundancy of the currency in England between 1834 and 1837; *but, on the contrary, the value of money during this period had greatly increased, by the increase of national wealth, whilst currency remained about stationary.*

2. That there had been in England no *national* overtrading, and that her exchanges had been depreciated *by receiving our credit in exchange for her cash and commodities.*

3. That our extraordinary, but speculative, demand for the products of English labor had created some activity, especially to the manufacturing interests. Our increased demand for the products of their labor, counteracting our unnatural *credit* demand for their money also; and, thereby, only *maintaining prices which otherwise (so far from a speculative rise) would have been depreciated by an appreciation of money.*

[Mr. K. here showed from documentary testimony, that the entire paper circulation of England in 1833 was £28,469,000, and in 1837, £28,881,000, an increase of £412,000, or only one and a half per cent. Also, that the paper circulation of the United States in 1834 was $95,000,000, and in 1837, $186,000,000, an increase of nearly 96 per cent. He also showed that there had been no overtrading in England.]

Mr. K. said the latter part of the second position, and the whole of the third, seemed to be established by inference from the positions already established, and the proofs already adduced. The only further proof that could be deemed necessary on these points, was to establish the fact that at the very time we were importing large sums of specie under the encouragement of the wise policy of the Executive, as it was called, we were enormously indebted, not only on a commercial balance, but also for money *borrowed* in the very face of this commercial balance against us.

Mr. K. said, it here again became his unpleasant duty to prove that the President was mistaken in his estimate of the amount of our foreign debt. It was important to notice this mistake with another view. We would not act in reference to our true situation as debtors, if we believed we owed nothing. The President gives the estimate of our foreign debt in March last at thirty millions of dollars. The President could have had no unworthy object in this under-estimate; but still it is a mistake, and one that should be noticed and corrected. If the estimate of the President were correct, the debt had evidently been paid, and over paid. He had seen an estimate more than two months ago, which seemed reasonable, and probable in all its details, which estimated the liquidation of our foreign debt *since the suspension of specie payments* at $32,000,000. We had been remitting specie, and exchange, and shipping cotton ever since; and he had not the slightest idea that we had paid and liquidated in different ways, since March last, less than forty-five, and perhaps fifty millions of dollars: and yet we find the exchanges heavily against us. He hoped, then, our banks would not begin to expand, and our people to overtrade, on the presumption that Europe was *indebted to us.*

Mr. K. said no one could pretend to accuracy as to the amount of our foreign debt in March last, but he thought he could satisfy the Senate that if every species of obligation were taken into account, it was much nearer one hundred and thirty than thirty millions of dollars.

Mr. K. then proceeded to furnish the Senate with such evidence as he had to offer on this subject. In the first place, he took the *commercial* balance alone for the year 1836, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, at upwards of sixty millions. It seemed, by the report furnished at this session by the Secretary, that he estimated the *commercial balance* which remained as a foreign debt, at over thirty millions; and perhaps this statement misled the President, who took the Secretary's *commercial balance* of one year for the entire balance at the period referred to. He thought, however, that the Secretary was mistaken even as to this commercial balance for 1836. He seemed to have deducted thirty millions from the sixty (as Mr. K. supposed,) for our share of the profits of trade. Mr. K. thought not a cent should be deducted. We had it from English accounts, and had too much reason to believe the fact, that the principal articles of American exports declined from 30 to 40 per cent. between July, 1836, and April, 1837. He believed, then, we had lost on our exports the full amount of profit, and perhaps more; and that the gross amount of balance might safely be estimated as a foreign debt against us for the year 1836 alone.

Mr. K. then proceeded to show the amount of money we had borrowed in Europe in the space of one year ending in the fall of 1836. As Europe owed us nothing on an exchange of commodities, of course the amount of specie (beyond that included in the statement of imports) which we obtained from them, must have been obtained on credit, in some form or other. It was impossible to get at any thing like correct official information on this subject. As there was no duty or prohibition either on exports or imports of specie, there was but little attention paid to it at custom-houses either in Europe or America. Large bankers, whose business gives them an interest, as well as knowledge of loans and specie shipments, were the only class from which much information could be obtained, and they rarely knew of any except large and notorious transactions. A statement made by Mr. Fayett, of Paris, a man of great research and many opportunities, he believed as much to be relied on as any other. This statement was made in the latter part (if he mistook not) of 1836, and purported to be an estimate of the specie shipped from Europe to America during the year preceding the statement. This statement Mr. K. read, as follows:

Statement from Frederick Fayett's essay, published in Paris in 1836, of the amount of specie shipped from Europe to America in one year previous to the date of the essay.

England, from documentary evidence, say,	£6,041,666
Holland, two loans, forming together £2,500,000, one-half shipped in specie,	1,250,000
In France, the indemnity 18,000,000 fr. and Hottinguer loan 14,000,000, together	1,333,333
	£8,624,999

If the above statement be correct, (and it was certainly more likely to be under than over the true amount,) we had imported nearly forty millions of dollars in one year, besides the indemnity, which, if the laws of trade had been allowed a free operation, would have been more profitably drawn for than imported. Adding the above sum to the commercial balance of 60,000,000, and we had evidence of about 100,000,000, less only the specie included in imports. In addition to this, it was well known, he said, that we had been issuing credits to a greater or less extent ever since the commencement of 1834, and the entire foreign debt might safely be put down at much more than 100,000,000 in March last. The debt being established, it follows that the state of our foreign exchanges have been false and delusive, and, having been effected by the use of credit, have been no indication of the true balance of trade on a fair exchange of commodities; credit having the same effect on the exchanges as the exportation of an equal value in commodities. Mr. K. however, concluded this branch of the subject by adding that it would not be necessary to pay the whole debt before exchanges would be equalized; a very large portion of it having assumed the form of investments, on which we should only have to pay the interest; and, moreover, the nature of the commerce between the two countries will bear a very considerable foreign debt against us, without affecting the exchanges.

Mr. K. said that he hoped he had proven to the satisfaction of the Senate, that the causes of the present distress were not common to other countries, which, in fact, had suffered only by their connexion with us. They had not over-traded, over-issued, nor had any speculative rise in prices similar to our own. The causes, then, must be located in our own country; and Mr. K. said he would endeavor to explain when, how, and by what agency they originated here.

He then went back to the removal of the deposites in 1833—a measure that he had frequently spoken of before, as having been productive of much mischief, and no counterbalancing good. He had briefly noticed its agency in bringing the country into its then present condition at the last session; and every prediction then made had become true, and each cause had operated in the manner there stated, so far as they had been since developed. He would only now say of it what all admitted—that it produced a panic which greatly depreciated every article of home consumption in the latter part of 1833 and 1834, whilst the price of our exports was not affected by the measure in the foreign market. The immediate effect was a rise in our foreign exchanges, and twelve or fourteen millions of specie poured in upon us. This effect was not anticipated by the President, as we could see by an exposition of his views when the measure was adopted. He had no more idea of bringing specie, than he had of bringing London to America by the removal of the deposites. Yet the friends of the measure immediately boasted of it, as one of the happy results of that wise measure, from which many and countless blessings were to flow in upon the country. Well, sir, the currency was already full, if not redundant, and that this specie, thus suddenly forced in upon us by violently striking down the value of home consumption, would *displace* an equal amount of paper circulating in good credit, was one of those strange experimental *notions* by which people unacquainted with the subject have been deluded, and our finances ruined. Paper must *first* be expelled, and *then* specie will fill the vacuum, by a law of currency. Expulsion must *precede*, and cannot, under such circumstances, be expected to *follow*, the introduction of specie, which, instead of expelling paper, will become the basis of further issues by banks, if they be left uncontrolled by any restricting or regulating power. Accordingly, much of this specie went into banks, or was collected together in the formation of new banks, the whole continuing to expand, and produce a speculative rise in prices, which, by a reciprocating operation, produced still farther expansions, by a well-known law of finance This, of course, produced speculation at home and heavy imp[illegible] abroad, which at last even extended [illegible] maries of life. Our people being [illegible] this delusive prosperity, every spec[illegible] was embraced in the wide range [illegible], which speedily reached the public[illegible] Every one seemed to think it much easier to get rich by speculating in land than by cultivating it; and, by large land sales, added to heavy importations, soon produced an enormous surplus in the Treasury, which was distributed in a great number of banks. There was a great anxiety to recommend State depositories to the People, and reconcile them to the loss of the United States Bank, by proving that institution to be unnecessary, and accordingly they were stimulated to accommodate the community by the use of the public funds. In this way banks were multiplied, paper issues were multiplied, speculations were stimulated, and produced that bloated and diseased condition which began to manifest itself in the summer of 1836.

It may be necessary in this connexion more particularly to notice the means by which we were enabled so long to keep up this forcing process, and prevent an earlier reaction by the operation of our foreign debt. This was plain enough, when the facts were known, though it had continued long to puzzle the best financiers of Europe. The natural effect of the general speculative rise of prices here, from a redundancy of our currency and credit, was to depreciate our foreign exchanges, and produce a call for the balance of our foreign debt. Yet we prevented this, by sending them bonds, bank shares, State stocks, and credits of various descriptions, to a greater amount than we owed them. By these means we raised our own exchanges and depreciated theirs, which drained them of their bullion, (as before intimated,) by means of the credits they extended to us. These speculations at home had produced almost an unlimited demand for money, and we would take all their cash, as well as all their commodities, *and overbid their own capitalists to get them*, provided we could make the operation *on credit.* Thus we continued inverting the laws of trade,

*Hamburg.

and utterly confounding the bank directors and capitalists of England, until the summer of 1836. We find that the bank directors then made the discovery that the United States had been draining them of their gold "on credit," and they took steps to prevent it, by increasing the rate of interest in June to 4½, and in August to 5 per cent.

Let us now return to the United States. In June, 1836, the ruin threatened by so large an accumulation of the public money, and the uses that were made of it, and the unsound state of the currency generally, was so manifest that all parties united in the opinion that something must be done with it. After full discussion and great deliberation, Congress, with uncommon unanimity, adopted the law to distribute the deposites among the States. Though no measure could be free from objection, this was certainly the wisest that could have been adopted in reference to the end proposed. It depleted the Treasury, and checked over-issues, *by a public law, with full notice, easy terms, and ample time for its execution*. The President was, unfortunately, opposed to it, and seemed determined, not only to use every means to prevent its efficiency, but to prevent its operation on the Western and Southwestern deposite banks, which, in fact, most needed its operation. With this view, he adopted the famous specie circular—a sort of Order in Council—though the identical measure had been a few days before proposed as a legislative measure, and, with almost perfect unanimity, rejected by the Senate.

The principal, perhaps only object of this measure was to save from explosion some of the tottering deposite banks in the West and Southwest, when they should be called on to comply with the deposite law, and surrender the public money.—His object could not have been to prevent over-issues, such an object being inconsistent with his opposition to the deposite bill, which was certainly, of all others, the best conceived for that purpose. Whatever might have been the motive, the measure was an unwise and unfortunate one, deranging the whole internal commerce of the country, producing panic, breaking up exchanges, and destroying credit, at the very time, of all others, when the country should have been permitted to make the best of its resources, without violence or surprise.

Mr. K. said he was sorry to see his friends who had voted against this Executive measure throughout, now coming forward sanctifying an Executive triumph over the legislative authority, by acknowledging their error. His worthy friend from Connecticut had said that though he had voted uniformly against it, yet that it "might have done some good in saving the banks." This confession of his friend was, perhaps, a harmless offering to Executive power; but as he did not approve of such gratuitous benevolence at the cost of consistency, in a matter of such importance to the country, he must say to his friend that he entirely disagreed with him, and must call upon him for some of the beneficial effects of this wise and salutary measure. The Senator himself told us in the next breath that the deposite banks, and all other banks are broken, and that the public money, both specie and paper, have become unavailable in their vaults. The patient is dead, and yet the treatment is lauded. If a quack, in defiance of all remonstrances, continues his treatment, and the patient dies, we may conjecture that he would have done *no better* with a different treatment, or without treatment; but *how he could have done worse*, it is somewhat difficult to conceive. This measure, then, condemned by the Senate, condemned by the Cabinet, condemned by the People, after full trial, condemned by the whole legislative authority, and condemned by the strong evidences of the mischief it has produced, is still persevered in by the Executive, lauded for its "salutary effects," and was referred to by one Senator (looking at Mr. Benton) as "the glorious specie circular." [Mr. Benton. "Yes, the ever-glorious specie circular."] Mr. K., with great animation. Ah, yes, it is all glory and no good. Where are the evidences of your glory? Is there any thing glorious in the present unhappy condition of the country? Your Government insolvent and disgraced. Your people branded by foreigners as a nation of fraudulent bankrupts and swindlers; your merchants bankrupt; your manufacturers languishing in idleness and distress; your planters ruined, and two-thirds of the laboring population of the United States *threatened with actual starvation*. These are the evidences of the "salutary" effects of the measures we are called on to glorify. Why, sir, the Senator must have forgotten that glory has depreciated in the market. Like paper currency, it has been redundant, and is now almost as much below par, as rag money; very much for the same reason, too. On examination, we find that neither has had a very solid basis to rest upon.

So much (said Mr. King) for the *glory* of this order. I now propose to take a more dispassionate, and better reasoned view of it as a financial measure.

The plain objection to the circular as a financial measure is, that it did violence to all the laws of trade and commerce *by the forcible interference of the Government*. The easing operations of exchanges, so useful and necessary in adjusting ascertained balances between different sections of the country, were suddenly and violently interrupted. The useful admonition of an unfavorable balance, as indicated by the exchanges, was not only disregarded, *but that balance forcibly increased*. The destructive tendency of such interference by Government in the commerce of the country has been acknowledged by the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Strange,) though I thought the principle might have been better applied by him. Such measures produce the same effects in the same way, whenever and wherever applied in a free commercial country, always taking the People by surprise, and breaking up the established order of things. The business of the country is as effectually deranged and disorganized by such violence as is the human system by the destruction of the heart.

Commerce has its laws. The People study them, and by study, observation, and experience, become acquainted with them, to a very great extent, and make their calculations and regulate their business accordingly. They always must greatly suffer when forcibly deprived of these advantages, and particularly if the force be applied to a paper or mixed currency. Doubtless the evils of a paper currency (though it has some advantages) are very great. I do not know, in many respects, that they are over-estimated by the Senator from Missouri. I hope he, however, after the most fatal experience to the country, will come to the conclusion that the evils of the system can only be reached by a legislative authority *that can reach the system itself*. It is acknowledged that we have no power over the system, and yet, by this Executive lashing and fretting, and chastising, and torturing, we keep the country and the currency in a perpetual fever and fluctuation, giving us all the evils of the system, without its advantages. Sir, you might as well undertake to make a full grown intellectual man, with trowel and mortar, and regulate the circulation of his blood with a tinker's tools, as to undertake to make a uniform standard of value of a paper or mixed currency, and regulate its functions, as money, *by the continual tinkering*, and the successive and sudden application of force by the iron hand of Government. *Sir, you can't do it;* you have neither the materials nor the laws for such a consummation. You may do infinite mischief, but you will never do any good. You may break up business, and ruin the industrious classes, but you will do no good to any class, except such as know how to profit by confusion, and speculate on the misfortunes of their fellow-men.

He said that at the very time this strange order was issued, exchange was already sufficiently high against the Southwest and West, to have made the transmission of specie a profitable operation. This was seen by the Senate when they with such unanimity refused to take the responsibility of the measure. The effect, as foreseen, was first to raise the exchanges, and then break them up. Why, sir, said he, if the whole currency of the country had been specie, any measure opposing the force of Government to the laws of trade, the practical effect of which should be to require the actual transmission of specie *against the rate of exchange*, would so far *double* the exchanges, upon a mathematical principle, *by requiring two transits of specie instead of one*. So true is the operation of this principle, that even an arbitrary requisition that the paper money alone of the Atlantic seaboard should be received for public lands would have produced a heavy effect upon the exchanges, *because in the exchanges it would have added to the wrong side of the account*.

But, sir, when we come to the actual operation in question; when we come not only to take money from a point where it is due, and send it to a point from which it is owing—to take it from the creditor and send it the debtor, but perform this rough and anti-commercial operation *by taking away the very basis upon which five-sixths of the currency rests*, you produce effects that can never be arithmetically calculated, and of which no adequate conception can be formed, except by witnessing the actual effects almost immediately produced by the measure on the commercial seaboard, and those sections upon which the measure was intended to operate. An exact ratio would contract the whole currency in the money market, from which the specie is thus drawn, in the proportion in which paper is based on specie, thereby contracting six millions for every one thus abstracted, if the proportion be five paper dollars based on one of specie. But we all know that such measures do not operate in an exact, but in a loose ratio, from the apprehension, the confusion, panic, and alarm which they create, and the commercial resources they cut off. This measure cut off, to a great extent, the resources of the Atlantic merchants in the enormous amount of debt due them from the West and Southwest, for it not only unnaturally sent their money from them, *but prevented any coming to them*. But determining to have some friends to the measure, it has been insisted that although it may have ruined the Atlantic merchants, and done injury to creditors, yet it was a great blessing to the People of the West. These people, however, it seems, are not so easily gulled by these forced blessings, for, after a full trial of it, their representatives, with great unanimity, voted last session to repeal it. The able speech of one of their representatives (Mr. Walker) at the last session, explained to us the nature and operation of this blessing, and the Legislature of his State had, by a resolution, unanimously sustained him. He did not know how grateful his friend felt for these blessings forced upon him by the Executive, and which had contributed so largely to bankrupt his constituents; but for himself, Mr. K said (to use a rustic phrase) he would not like to be *funnelled*, even with champagne.

But what was its "*happy effect*" upon the West and Southwest, whilst it ruined the seaboard? Was the debtor aided whilst the creditor was oppressed? Not at all, sir. Whilst this specie was on the voyage of its exile, and after it reached the deposite banks, so far as the commercial and planting interests were concerned, it might as well have been buried in the middle of the earth, or carried back to the mines of Mexico. Did it aid the merchant in paying his Northern and Eastern debts? No; *it immediately increased the cost to him of such payment by increasing the rate of exchange, whilst, at the same time, it closed upon him all the usual resources of obtaining money*. This increase in the rate of exchange increased the danger of a demand upon the banks by the merchants, while they had also to answer the demands of their bill holders, who might want to purchase the public lands. What Northern exchange they had was soon exhausted in reducing their circulation, whilst they could not prudently do any business that would place their own issues in the hands of the business part of the community. *Against the business part of the community, both merchants and planters, they were suddenly and effectually closed*. They could not pay out paper for fear specie would be demanded for it, for the reasons before named. They could not pay out specie or discount for merchants, because the high rate of exchange and difficulty of procuring it at any price would have started it back in twenty four hours to the section from which it had been unnaturally exiled. They could not pay out specie to the planters, for they owed the merchants, and its destination would have been the same. If, then, they did any business at all, *they must do it with the purchasers of public lands, in which they were secure of a return of the specie deposites*. Accordingly they favored this class of customers, in order to do any business at all, and the President himself, in his Message, refers to the circular operation by which they contracted many millions of debt upon a few millions of specie, and yet one popular catch to recommend this measure has been, that it was aimed at land speculators!

The measure, Mr. K. said, seemed to have been attended with unmitigated mischief. Even the sales of public lands had most probably been increased by it, before the suspension of specie payments. There was no other way of accounting for the heavy amount of those sales, after the mania for speculation had already begun to decline. Money became dear and difficult to procure, and all the public lands in market very much culled and selected. The deposite banks in the new States had been devoted almost exclusively to the use of speculators, as before stated, and, moreover, a great number were induced to go into the business after the adoption of the order, who otherwise would not have thought of it.—Ours, he said, is an enterprising, speculative People; and whenever Government commits an error, or adopts an unusual measure, they begin to think what can be made of it in a financial point of view. Accordingly, the impression was very general that this measure would greatly check purchases, and that the monopoly of those who raise specie for the purpose would be much more valuable than if no step had been taken to destroy competition. He said he knew of several himself who collected their capital, turned it into specie, and went into the business, who, but for the order, would not have thought of it. For these reasons, an intelligent gentleman from the West had given it to him as his opinion that the sales had been much increased by the operation of the order, and he (Mr K) believed it. If, then, it were so desirable to check the sales of the public lands, the object had failed: even the President acknowledges, in the Message, that the effect of the order in that particular had been overestimated. *But this was not the object of the order. The object of the order was to prop up a few tottering deposite banks against the combined but salutary operation of the distribution law and a heavy exchange.* The President, or his advisers, saw that some of the deposite banks in the West and Southwest had expanded enormously, and were in a precarious condition, and exchange already sufficiently high to endanger demands on them for specie; and he feared that, when asked also for a portion of the public money, they would explode, and give a triumph to his enemies, by the failure of his favorite experiment. He determined to sustain them at every hazard, and without a sufficient regard to the interests of the People. Did he succeed in this object? No. On the contrary, in this last grand *coup d'etat*, or, rather, *coup d'air gent*, to sustain his experiment, by succoring a few tottering pet banks, he broke the whole; yes, sir, broke the whole; for, although I do not intend to attribute to this order more importance than it deserves in bringing the country into its present condition, *yet I have not the remotest conception that we should have had a general suspension of specie payments, and a national bankruptcy, but for the adoption of this order.* He said he believed he could prove this to the satisfaction of all who would listen to the facts, and impartially attribute to human passion its natural agency in stimulating human action.

What then would probably have been the condition of the country, if this measure had never been adopted? It was, before the adoption of the order, in a diseased, bloated and feverish condition, entirely at the mercy of our foreign creditors. The Bank of England had already taken steps to prevent the further extension of our credits there, and by the advance in the rate of interest had stopped our *credit* drain upon their bullion, before or about the time the order went into operation. This raised the value of money on the seaboard, where the European debt was owing. Credits to Western and Southwestern banks, and individuals, which had been greatly extended by Northern and Eastern banks, had been checked, and balances were expected to aid in adjusting the foreign debt. This debt, every intelligent merchant saw, must now press upon us to a very considerable extent. The foreign exchange would have pressed upon the seaboard; the seaboard would have pressed upon their Western, Southern and Southwestern debtors. Much of the specie of the banks of this section would have gone back to the seaboard, from which it had been taken, and gone to Europe, from which it had been first borrowed. We should have had a great pressure, some bankruptcies among merchants, and many failures among speculators; many of whom, however, never had any thing, and therefore could lose nothing but their credit. A great number of imprudent and unsound banks would also have exploded, *as they should have done;* and the impurities of the system would have run off. Many of these banks were mere fancy affairs—the mere *funguses* of the Treasury—built up without capital, and managed without prudence. Banks that could not sustain themselves under the legitimate operations of trade and commercial demand, should have been permitted to stop. The public good, and even of prudent and solvent banks, required it. What signified a few millions of unavailable funds, in a few imprudent deposite banks, (even if this measure had saved them, which it had not,) compared with the mischief and loss resulting from breaking up the exchanges, destroying credit, choking up the natural channels of commerce, and preventing the resources of the country from flowing to those points where the demands of commerce required them? The condition of the country was known, and the necessity of preparing for a heavy revulsion began to be felt. As usual, however, in the financiering of the ex-President, what was raised by unsuccessful experiment, must be torn down by passion. *Never at any period of our history, did we so much need the privilege of making the best of our resources by a free and undisturbed circulation of our means.* Because the patient was diseased by experiments, was this a reason that he could not be killed by quackery? His condition required the greater care, and a freer circulation; but the President's remedy was like turning the patient heels upwards to cure him of the apoplexy; or putting him to the rack, to reduce a paroxysm of fever. Fifteen millions of specie—perhaps much less—shipped precisely at the time, from the points and at the rates which should have sent it to meet our foreign debt, would have satisfied our foreign creditors for the present, *maintained the value of our exports, and given us time to meet the balance, by economy and another crop.*

Men are operated upon by the same passions, whether acting in numbers or as individuals. If one man, by extravagance or bad management, becomes indebted to another more than he has immediate means to pay, but honestly acknowledges the debt, pays down, with punctuality, all the ready means he has to spare, and asks for time to collect his means, and make another crop, the indulgence will be granted. But if he insultingly tells the creditor he had no business to trust him—that this debt shall not be paid, and adopts measures to run off his means into the wilderness, to keep his creditor from getting hold of them; openly boasts of the tricks by which the creditor is thus defrauded; the latter immediately stops all credit, and, instead of receiving part, he demands the whole, and resorts to the most summary and violent process to collect the debt.

This was precisely the relation between England & this country when this order went into operation. The Bank of England ascertained early in 1835 that the United States had been draining them of their bullion "on credit." They adopted the most gentle means in their power to restore the exchanges and bring back a part of their bullion.—The drain was stopped, but nothing or but very little returned to them. *By the adoption of the circular, specie was drawn out of active circulation to a great extent, and bore a premium which drew it in the wrong direction.* This premium in the West was at one time 5 and 10 per cent. It was drawn from the commercial points by some to sell to small dealers; all emigrants drew and carried it, besides what was drawn by others for larger speculations. *But it was not only carried off by a premium in the wrong direction, but that which was so carried off, and all other specie, was locked up and prevented from flowing to the points where it was required.* What was the result? Why, the usual rate of exchange did not carry off the specie except to a very small extent. While the foreign exchange pulled one way, the strange policy of the President was pulling the other; and exchange was 12 or 14 per cent. before the suspension of specie payments. Our enterprising merchants saw their danger from this unnatural warfare against them, but still continued manfully struggling to save their own credit and the honor of the nation. This fact shows how unjust and cruel have been the charges heaped upon the merchants, of conspiring against their own country by a run upon the banks. *They conspired to prevent a run, as appears by the premiums they consented to pay for exchange*, rather than demand specie. Even their interests, in fact, is a sufficient answer to the reckless charges which have been made against them.

Well, sir, we left England in expectation of getting some remittances to restore a part of the money *we had borrowed from her*. These remittances, however, were made to a very trifling extent. *In the mean time, the President and his friends were boasting of the wise policy of the President in forcibly preventing the operations of exchange, and preventing the payment of our foreign debt.* This circular, with the eulogiums on this "wise policy," reached England, and the enemies of the Bank of England began to taunt them with the impotency of the means they had adopted to get back the gold which it was alleged their own mismanagement and want of foresight had suffered to be drawn from them. The temper inspired by this measure, and the taunts and boastings which followed it, was natural enough, and may be seen by the language of the deputy Governor of the bank. It will be recollected that it is admitted on all hands that it was the last action of the Bank of England on American credits that produced our suspension. If I prove that this action was made necessary, *or provoked* by the specie circular, and what followed it, I have fully established my conclusion from admitted premises.

What says this officer of the bank in reference to the vaporings of the debtor who tricks and defies his creditor instead of paying him, or showing a willingness to pay him? I will read to the Senate his own words.

Mr. King then read from a late English pamphlet written by Horsley Palmer, the deputy Governor of the bank, in answer to the charges of Mr. Lloyd:

"In answer to the fifth objection, it is to be stated that no expectation was intended to be held out that *gold* would return from America so long as it proved more advantageous to ship silver; but the expectation meant to be conveyed was, that not withstanding all the *bombast* of the American President, bullion would shortly return to Europe from the United States, and that belief is now in the course of being fulfilled by the daily expected arrivals of silver, with which gold is procurable in the markets of *Europe*."

The "expected arrivals of silver," or gold either, however, did not come, or at most were very trifling. Our modern financiers had put a clamp upon it, with about as much wisdom as would have been indicated by seizing upon and stopping the exportation of our cotton *when more valuable in Europe than here*. The principle of expediency is precisely the same. There was one mode by which we could be crushed in an instant. It was "to blow upon American credits" when offered for discount or *rediscount* by the American houses, or the joint stock banks. This was postponed to the last, from the disastrous consequences apprehended to the manufacturing interests. The temper displayed in the above extract, however, will show that they were ready to go that, if absolutely necessary, to prevent an imposing triumph. The "bombast" and the circular were continued; "the bank blew on American credits;" our whole foreign debt came upon us at once; a panic was produced; a short struggle was made by the merchants; but a run upon the banks followed; they suspended; the Government suspended; the nation became bankrupt; and we are now assembled to contemplate the wisdom and *glory* of turning the commerce of a country upside down to make it prosper, and burying its resources to enable it to pay its debts. Who cannot plainly see from this connexion of facts and inferences, causes and consequences, that this unwise interference with the finances produced the action of the Bank of England which is admitted to have produced the suspension? This is all plain enough, but an effort is made to draw our attention from the true causes by crying out conspiracy; yes, a conspiracy between our merchants and English bankers and the Bank of England, to defeat the Executive policy!! Never was a man so beset with plots and conspiracies as our venerable ex-President. Whenever a new financial system explodes, or one of his experiments fails, he insists it is the result of a vile combination against him and his policy, and calls upon the democracy to rescue him from the hands of his enemies. Now, the interest of the parties is a sufficient guaranty against this, and it *again* most unfortunately happens *to be contradicted by a known and notorious historical fact;* the bank applied to Government *to drive American securities out of the market!* They were saved by the liberals. A curious conspiracy this, and rather an unprofitable one, too, methinks, for merchants and bankers to engage in. John Bull will probably lose twenty-five or thirty millions by it!

But, (continued Mr. K.) we are told of frequent convulsions before. Unfortunate references, Mr. K. thought, for those who made them. What were they when compared to the present? That of 1819 arose from too hasty an effort to restore the confusion into which the finances had fallen under the State banks; that of 1825 was known to have been brought upon us by England; and was short in duration and comparatively trifling in consequence, and what was that of 1832, that is so much harped on? Why, but for the diligence of gentlemen in looking up evidences of these *great revulsions*, they would not have been known or recollected out of the sea-ports, and hardly there. He recollected some short paragraphs in 1832, alluding rather timidly to the "rattling of specie in Wall street;" this continued a few days; about five millions were shipped; the Bank of the United States drew bills for about an equal amount; the foreign creditor was satisfied, and the panic ended. We had then no Executive financiering, no specie circulars; *trade was left in the hands of its lawful guardians; specie went off when the rate of exchange required it; and, by the prompt payment of five millions, the Bank of the United States got the nation a credit for the balance, which was paid by the crop and a diminished import.*

Yet such had been the nature of the warfare against the bank whilst in life, and now against its ghost, that his friend from Connecticut, in the next breath after having praised the circular made a furious attack upon the bank, *for interfering with the laws of trade in 1832, and preventing the export of specie to the whole amount of the foreign debt.* How this argument was to be reconciled with the specie circular and the whole "policy" and arguments by which it has been lauded and justified, Mr. K. would leave to the Senator and the friends of that measure to settle among themselves. This charge against the bank, he thought, carried the true doctrine to the opposite extreme. A demand for a cash balance always admonishes the nation that it has over traded; and unless it has the whole amount to spare, it is frequently an advantage to pay a part and have time to adjust the balance. He thought then the bank had done well in 1832 to pay what was required in specie, and get the nation credit for the balance until the crop of exports could be sold. It was frequently of advantage to an individual, he said, when he had become unexpectedly indebted, to pay what ready money he had, and get credit for the balance until the sale of his crop; and one advantage of a national institution was, that its credit always enabled it in such circumstances *to get indulgence for the nation*, as a friend was sometimes useful in getting credit for an individual. Sir, said he, the fate of this institution was most extraordinary. If Mr. Biddle expanded, he was bribing the country: if he contracted, he was ruining the country: if he imported specie he was speculating upon the country. If he exported specie, he was conspiring against the country: if he stood up, he was impudent: if he sat down he was suspicious: If he lay down, he was useless: and whenever he made a move, whether he crossed above or below the Executive, he equally muddied the waters.

He thought the Senator from Connecticut had made another mistake in stating that the expansion of the bank occasioned the speculative rise in prices, and our importations of 1831. The over-importation *preceded* the expansion, and the expansion was avowedly intended to circulate the increase of commodities occasioned by the over importation. The speculative rise, and over importation of 1831, were owing to a cause as natural as the ebb and flow of the tides, and almost as periodical. They arose from the preceding low prices, which had stimulated consumption, and exhausted the stocks in 1830. These fluctuations are always going on in every nation to some extent, and arise from the impossibility of keeping up, in the extended business of a nation, an exact relation between supply and demand.

Mr K. said the United States Bank, though no longer in existence, had been the theme of every gentleman who had addressed the Senate. He should say no more of it than was necessary to justify and defend himself, and the numerous friends of the Administration who had believed in the utility of that institution. His defence was fully justified, for, *although that institution was established by the democratic party*, every friend of it is placed, in sweeping denunciations, among aristocrats, rogues, and conspirators; ranked with the "Biddles and the Barings, and the banks," and set upon in full cry by dunces and demagogues, anxious only to turn attention from their own mischievous blunders and errors.

When he came to maturity, he said, he found the Bank of the United States in successful and happy operation. He learned its history, and found that it was established by the party to which he had always been attached, with the immortal Madison at their head; who after fatal experience had changed his opinion on the subject. This paternity recommended it, but reflection as well as experience convinced him of its great utility as a financial agent to the Government, as an aid to internal and external commerce, and a wholesome regulator of an otherwise unregulated paper system. As an *original question*, he was and ever had been opposed to the whole paper system, but the system certainly had many advantages in a free country, and moreover was fixed upon us, and no one generation either could or would bear the sacrifices it would cost to get rid of it. And (added he) the progress we should make in getting rid of the system and its abuses, by putting down the Bank of the U. States, was predicted by me in the Senate in 1834. Sir, the great Temperance President, or temperance reformer, Mr. Delavan, who sends us so many temperance papers, might just as well have undertaken to encourage the cause of temperance in which he is engaged, by breaking up one respectable grocery in Chesnut street, that he might raise up 500 grog shops in the Liberties, the villages, and the Western wilderness. He thought it the part of wisdom not to waste itself on impracticable extremes, but to secure the blessings of the system, and avoid as many of its evils as possible. This he thought was best effected by a national bank, with the aid of the Treasury. The vast extent of our country gave full time to such an institution to lop off redundancies and fill up deficiencies on notice of an irregularity in the currency in any particular sections before the effect became general. It was clearly the interest of such an institution to perform these duties faithfully. Its own successful operation in a great measure depended on it; which was the best guaranty to the Public that they would be so performed. He also believed that the money of the nation could be entrusted to no agency so little dangerous to liberty, or so unlikely to use it for political purposes. Experience proved the truth of this opinion. We had again the best of all security—that is, *the security of interest. To engage in politics, or unite itself with a political party, is death to the institution.* What evidence was shown, or could be shown, that the bank had hinted an interference with politics, until it supposed the Executive to make an overture for that purpose?—In 1829, the Executive commenced a correspondence with the bank to procure a change in the President of the New Hampshire branch. He did not say that any thing improper was intended by the Executive, but it was the first interference of the kind, and the bank supposed it to be an attempt to enlist it in politics, and unite the power of the bank with the power of the Government. It declined on the ground that the Bank never had and could not now think of interfering in the politics of the country. The rest is known. The Message followed with a charge of what nobody had ever heard of before, and recommending a Treasury bank, uniting the power and patronage of a bank to that of the Government. From that time forth the Executive continued to struggle for the money power until it took possession of it in 1833, by the removal of the deposites. I only mention these facts, sir, to prove the great reluctance with which such an institution will always engage in politics. Its interest requires the custom and friendship of both political parties, and it cannot prosper against a war by either. The money power of the Treasury is great, let it be lodged where it will; but for the reasons stated, I believe it is less in a national bank, *connected with and dependent on the business of the country, than in any other.* There was no danger of the political influence of a bank, if the Executive would let it alone. Some admitted that the Bank had been improperly attacked, but that, being attacked, it had over-issued and otherwise mismanaged in its struggles for a recharter. This might be true to some extent, but, if so, it is more an objection to the direction then the institution, and might be prevented by a simple provision in the charter, which the old charter ought to have contained.

Sir, these are the opinions I have always entertained, and were the opinions of my then colleague, when I came into the Senate: they were known to our constituents. But as this was a matter of expediency, on which they had a right to judge, they expected to be, and shall be, represented; and their wishes, when I last heard from them, were against a national bank. In fact, although I believe it unfortunate that the old bank was destroyed, the question of establishing a new one, at this time, is a very different question. Under our anti-bank administration, the bank capital has been much more than doubled, in a few years. Is it expedient to add to it? If so, the practicability of controlling it, by a national bank of permissible size, and the manner of doing it, are important questions. The present rate of exchange too, would render it difficult to procure specie for the institution, and create a demand for it, that would, for the present, add to the distress. There were some other reasons that had been referred to, but which he would not, at this time, notice.

But, we are gravely told, sir, that the "Bank of the United States, with its 'still greater strength,' has not been able to prevent the present state of affairs; that it has not been able to check other institutions, or save itself." This reference to the bank would have done very well for a party newspaper; but I must confess I was somewhat astonished to find it in a message of the President of the United States. Can it be supposed that the most ignorant can be deceived by this catch at a mere name? Whoever thought of holding the Bank of the United States responsible for the currency, or as a financial regulator, after the withdrawal of its branches, or even after the removal of the deposites? What obligation was it under to the Public, after the Public had taken away the deposites and dispensed with its services? Was it under any very strong obligation, if it had the power to aid the Executive in an experiment made at its expense, and intended for its destruction? I should think not; and to hold a *State bank* responsible, *because it is called* 'the Bank of the United States,' is absolutely ridiculous. It has fallen into line with the multitude of State banks, created under the late Administration. It has supported his "policy" by imparting specie on credit, that it might hatch more paper upon it. It has gloried in the confusion of the exchanges, by which it has made millions. In short, like the rest of the State banks, it has gone for making money; it has joined its fortunes with the State banks; it has borrowed specie like the State banks; has expanded with the State banks; has shaved with the State banks; has failed with the State banks, and is a State bank, and yet it is held responsible to the country as a national bank. Sir, it is no more a United States Bank, and not so much as the little Burlington bank, which produced such a happy effect with a modicum of the spoils sent to it, and pressingly sent for more to operate on the elections, 'in anticipation of the wool clip.' *There is a United States Bank for ye, established by the Executive to prevent the public money from being employed to operate on the politics of the country!*

Why, then, these valiant charges upon a ghost: this war upon a sign: these tilts upon a tombstone? They are about as useful, and about as rational as the charges of the redoubtable Don Quixotte upon the wind mills.

In connexion with these perpetual efforts to frighten us with ghosts and "things that are not," Mr. K. said he had never had his democratic feelings so shocked as they had been by a sentiment of the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) warmly *applauded* by his friend near him, (Mr. Strange.) We were told *that though expedient*, we should not make this State bank a depository, "because it would be a triumph over the Government!" What Government? The "Government" at the Hermitage, or the Government at the White House? These *Governments* were both, to be sure, supposed to be inimical to the present State bank, because they did not like Mr Biddle, its president, who was formerly president of the national institution. But what had the Government to do with the present State institution? He had supposed, until lately, that the Government meant the legislative power, as established by the Constitution; and if the People through their representatives, according to the forms of the Constitution, should deem it expedient to make any State institution a depository, it would be no objection with him that either the ex President, or present Executive, *was supposed to be inimical to one of its officers.* I do not propose (said he) to make this institution a depository, and nobody has proposed or thought of proposing it, so far as I know. Why, then, this war whoop against it? To show our devotion to the supposed Executive will? "A change, what a change," has been produced in the tone of American feeling by these violent encroachments and recent triumphs of the Executive over the Legislative authority, in relation to the finances! All eyes are turned to the Executive. The spirit of our fathers has fled. The blood of '76 has run out. Sir, there have been more gray hairs brought upon the head of our youthful and vigorous Republic in the last four years, than ought to have grown upon it in one entire century of quiet and peaceful administration, with the constitutional co operation of the legislative departments.

My friends need not be astonished at the freedom with which I express these sentiments. They believe with me, they have acted with me. We have vainly stood up together against the will of the Executive. Our efforts have been impotent.—We have been trampled under foot. The Executive has had his way, and we see the result. I only wish my friends to join me in taking a firm stand to teach the Executive that his friends are to be consulted in measures of such immense importance to the People as those by which our finances have been ruined. I have no idea of deserting them, sir; they need not apprehend that. I am only expressing freely sentiments I and they have entertained, and not very carefully concealed. I am a party man, sir. All I am as a politician I was made so by party. I have no sympathies with any other party except that with which I have always acted, and by which I have been honored. I respect my political opponents as my fellow-citizens, living under the same laws, subject to the same Government, and equally honest and patriotic with myself. But I differ with them in some of the essential and fundamental principles upon which our government should be administered, and have nothing to ask, and nothing to expect from them.

I am a democrat, *a real democrat*. I do not make the profession *ad captandum;* I fear it is becoming rather unpopular; but my early habits and youthful associations made me so. In fact, the sentiment was planted in my heart by nature, cultivated by education, and approved by reason. I believe a democratic Republic to be the most philosophical government, and best calculated to develop the energies and sustain the dignity of man, so long as the People have sufficient intelligence to qualify them for self government. I, therefore, abhor tyranny and irresponsible power in every possible form in which it can be presented; whether it be presented in the hypocritical garb of republican homespun, or tinselled over in the glittering trappings of royalty. I go for a strict construction of the Constitution, limited Executive patronage, and an economical administration of the Government; and you will never find me here, sir, with democracy and economy upon the lips and tyranny and plunder in the heart. "I borrow no false liveries from Heaven to serve the devil in."

Mr. K. after some further remarks, concluded this branch of the subject, by saying, that [illegible] confidence that the President, when [illegible] difficulties were removed, would [illegible] partment with wisdom and patriotism [illegible] and expected to be able to give him [illegible] port. But he just wished to tell him [illegible] intended "to tread in the footsteps of [illegible] sor in trampling on the legislative [illegible] management of a subject of all other [illegible] importance to the People, he should [illegible] to jostle him out of them. He never [illegible] he said, to surrender the finances to [illegible] control of the Executive. If we did [illegible] share the fate of every other nation [illegible] mitted to Executive financiering; [illegible] become a nation of beggars, and [illegible] slaves.

Mr. K. said he had been led on to [illegible] gether unexpected to himself, and [illegible] some to the Senate. Several other [illegible] suggested by the remarks of other [illegible] he would like to touch, but he would [illegible] them, and come to a conclusion, [illegible] more upon the bill and amendment [illegible] eration. As to the separation from the [illegible] as depositories, he conceived that a [illegible] great consequence, if in the details [illegible] vide safety to the money, and [illegible] much patronage and expense. But [illegible] thought imperfect and obscure on [illegible] And when we had passed the bill, we [illegible] but li the idea of what we had done.

As to the amendment proposed, [illegible] the receipts of the Government in [illegible] he could never consent to think of [illegible] ing from his constituents, so long as [illegible] the common currency, used by the [illegible] business transactions of the country [illegible] never prepared with a currency [illegible] circulation, and would often and [illegible] of the Roman quæstors, who were [illegible] mong other acts of tyranny, of demanding [illegible] lar kinds of money for the purposes of [illegible] Here, 11,000 specie gatherers, [illegible] rency not furnished the People by the [illegible] or by the ordinary circulation, will [illegible] trouble than all their other pecuniary [illegible] and, being different to the demands [illegible] them for State taxes, will give to the [illegible] ernment an alien character of [illegible] pression. He could not conceive [illegible] measure better calculated to give [illegible] ment of the Union the appearance of [illegible] ernment, and alienate the affections [illegible] from it, than the measure proposed.

But, we are told that the Government [illegible] mands the constitutional currency, [illegible] only asserts a right. This is true, [illegible] part of practical wisdom to exert all [illegible] have, and assert all the rights we [illegible] man has a right to demand specie [illegible] every sale he makes, and for every [illegible] But suppose every body were to do [illegible] is the common currency, what would [illegible] country?

Suppose all the merchants of a [illegible] to suddenly demand specie for all [illegible] customers for their sales made and [illegible] they would only assert a right; and [illegible] be the result? The effect would be [illegible] their debtors and dealers, that they [illegible] bly mob the merchants out of the [illegible] pose that the Government shall do [illegible] People which people dare not do [illegible] Look at the conduct of the People [illegible] banks ever since they have stopped [illegible] specie is at a large premium: do they [illegible] rights, though they have every [illegible] so? I will refer to my own State [illegible] argument to dissipate theoretical [illegible] cal consequences. There the bank [illegible] compelled to pay 18 per cent., on [illegible] specie. They are good, and every bill [illegible] get his principal and his 18 per cent. [illegible] he were to demand and insist on it. [illegible] capital could make so good an [illegible] get a large sum in Augusta bank [illegible] mand, and hold them till the bank [illegible] payments. Yet nobody does this; and [illegible] cause they are all friendly to banks? [illegible] sir. *It is because they are frightened [illegible] of the consequences*, and yield their [illegible] terests of the community. They know [illegible] cie is forced from the banks, the [illegible] to force it from the merchants, and [illegible] from the planters and the great mass of [illegible] and, before the matter would up, it [illegible] be equal to the confiscation of one [illegible] perty of the country. The laborious [illegible] ous classes constitute the debtor class [illegible] much the most numerous, and much [illegible] On this class the sacrifice would [illegible] The benefits would be confined to a [illegible] capitalists, and money lenders. And [illegible] you propose (said Mr. K.) will operate [illegible] the manner I have described, though [illegible] to the same extent. It will do to [illegible] speak about here, and some people [illegible] of it, whilst they think it is only [illegible] merchants to a little trouble; but when [illegible] from experience, that the merchants are [illegible] factors, and the operation falls on them, [illegible] be prepared for a more practical view of [illegible]

Mr K said he was, to be sure, opposed [illegible] banking system, particularly its abuses. [illegible] People had established it, become accustomed [illegible] it, and it now seemed necessary to the [illegible] and prosperity. He saw no reason [illegible] in taking away the discretion of the Secretary [illegible] the Treasury to receive the notes of [illegible] ing banks when they resume, disbursing [illegible] Government purposes at the points [illegible] ed, and call on the banks for balances [illegible] cessary for transfers of the Government [illegible] from the points where collected, to [illegible] where needed.

Mr. K here commented upon [illegible] which the Senators from Missouri and [illegible] lina had put upon current bank bills [illegible] es which the bill-holders had sustained [illegible] pension of specie payments. They [illegible] timate the actual value of a bank bill [illegible] portion which the specie in the vaults [illegible] bore to the aggregate of circulation [illegible] as though the banks had no other [illegible] their liabilities but specie. In this [illegible] tors make out the loss of the People [illegible] to be immense. Could there be any [illegible] propagating errors so palpable? [illegible] question, so far from the bill-holders [illegible] *they had generally gained by the suspension.* [illegible] K here discussed the nature and [illegible] ney. Money, said he, represents [illegible] uses are to command them at pleasure [illegible] late them with convenience. When [illegible] this purpose, answers the purposes of [illegible] *value depends on the quantity of* [illegible] *command, and this again depends on* [illegible] *which the quantity of money bears to* [illegible] *commodities.*

The active circulating medium had been [illegible] reduced *in quantity* since the suspension, [illegible] by withdrawing specie from circulation, [illegible] become a commodity, but by a reduction [illegible] paper, and hence it is that *current bills* [illegible] *now much more valuable than* gold and [illegible] before the suspension, *whilst the value of both paper and specie, was depreciated by their [illegible] dant quantity.* Are the passions and [illegible] men to be wrought upon when they [illegible] direct them? Do we not know as a fact [illegible] that current bank bills are *more valuable* [illegible] before the suspension? Let me ask [illegible] suffering bill-holders what he wished [illegible] money which he held at the time of the [illegible] Does he owe a debt? If so, his creditor [illegible] glad to receive it, and expects nothing [illegible] he wish to buy provisions for his family [illegible] gets them cheaper than he could before [illegible] pension of specie payments. Does he [illegible] real estate or stocks? If so, he can get [illegible] 30 to 50 per cent cheaper than he could [illegible] the suspension of specie payments. [illegible] is no purpose for which money is used [illegible] bills are not now more valuable to the [illegible] before the suspension, whilst the value [illegible] was depreciated by its quantity, exactly [illegible] payment of a foreign debt. Those who [illegible] clamor most about their losses have not [illegible] but generally

depreciated, when compared *now* by the amount of premium on specie, had no other legal standard to go by. nt to say was, that paper was more val- than specie was *before* the suspension, fore, the holder had lost nothing. So the fallacy of estimating the loss of the by the difference between the amount their vaults and the liabilities of the the community owed the banks more nks owed the community. *Each has* *claim specie;* and with a little time for the banks could settle every dollar m without a dollar in specie. He did be understood as advocating or even for an irredeemable bank paper; it carious, and subject to fluctuation — etical legislators, we should view thing- and he could see no expediency in to impose such fallacies on an alrea community.

concluded by saying that he had no wish discussion, and, therefore, was indif the present fate of his motion But not like either project, as presented. time to digest a *better*, he could not make any other motion, and, there- the postponement of the whole sub- first Monday in December next.

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e and weighty matters!"—To *rob* *le of more than nine millions of*

e ten millions of dollars in Gov- shin plasters!

the eight-dollar-a-day Congress- *old* and *silver*, and the eight-dol- th laborer, or the four-dollar-a- volutionary pensioner, in *rags!*

vent a sub-Treasury scheme, by *spies of Government* will be sta- over the land!

are the "grave and weighty mat- consider which Mr. Van Buren l Congress. Reader! what do you them?—*Ohio Register.*

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of the United States.—The U. S. of Philadelphia gives the following of the condition of the Penn- Bank of the United States, as ex- its October report to the Legisla- e State:

es of the new bank out, except the post g dates, issued to individuals during the es, amount to $ 601.403
of the old bank out, to 6,175,861

Total, 6.777.264
amounts to 3.016,230

ndition which this statement ex- the concerns of this important in- presents the most conclusive and evidence of the prudence and pre- ability with which its affairs have ducted by its enlightened President ble colleagues.

Gazette annexes to this statement wing comparison of the condition of of the United States with that of banks of New York and Virginia:

	Circulation.	*Specie.*
of the U. States,	6,777,264	3,016.230
nks of the State York,	15,039,714	2,731 438
Virginia banks and s,	5,008.692	851.663

York Banks.—It appears by an of- tement, in the New York papers. loans and discounts of 21 (out of 23 ks in operation,) have decreased 1st of January, $5.941.859; and 1st of September, $1,584.670. heir specie has increased during the th, $183.678. heir circulation, though it has been d $48.989 during the month of Sep- is $3.280.357 less than it was on f January. heir debt to the U. States for de- s reduced from $7.176.031. to the um of $431,290; having been di- $155,357 in the month of Septem-

the amount of individual deposites keeping, is greater by $1.494.025 as on the 1st of September, and *by* $874,322 *than it was on the 1st ary.*

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pondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, October 15.

ess is rapidly reviving in England. ice of labor has advanced in Hull. don there was much more activity. d advanced, and colonial produce re in demand. The money market ome so abundant that the Bank of d had reduced the rate of interest e to four per cent. English securi- all advanced; Consols up even to ailway stocks have all gone up.— nce in America was reviving. A feeling begins to be manifested to- us. England is happy in having a ment that is no enemy of the trade. merce, and the business of the Peo- that throws no obstructions in the a reviving confidence. The mer- in England are not denounced as nts, and the banks as monsters.

NEW YORK, October 16.

ve a French circular, from *H. C. m, et fils*, of Lyons, which con- ns of interest to our trade. Lyons awful state of destitution on account ilure of all American orders. But rkshop there now is working for the States trade. Rouen and Alsace badly off in these times. Basle and in Switzerland, even feel the want erican orders, and have work only many. However, great confidence ssed in American merchants. Their to their engagements is extolled to es. This house also expresses confi- in the firmness of the cotton market. sis, they say, is over. I cannot a- marking, here, how much mischief a vernment may do, not only to the governed, but to the world connected em, for the poor workmen of Lyons w hungry and starving, *because* the ment of the United States has been *menting* at the expense of the whole rcial world.

Maine (State official) Augusta Age ons the State to the Whigs. *All the ns are over.* I told you so.

money market, as I predicted yes- felt the impetus on the Sub-Treasury Business men looked happy. Stocks ed up" United States Bank is at 118. They will probably take r "jump" to-morrow. You have all ws.

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r is coming down the Hudson at the 10.000 barrels a day. Prices are ng. They cannot stand such an influx.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1837.

CAUTION.—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

Mr. King's Speech.—We recommend to all our readers, especially our Van Buren friends, to read carefully the very able speech of Mr. King, which is universally pronounced the best delivered in Congress during the late Session. We are particularly anxious that our friends of that party shall see what is said of the policy of the late and present Presidents by one of their own party. Not to divide the speech, we have been obliged to omit a portion of the first part.

Judge Strange's Oration.—We received this morning, from friends at Raleigh and Chapel Hill, (who will accept our thanks,) copies of Judge Strange's Oration before the Literary Societies at the University, in June last. We will hereafter give our readers the benefit of the whole or a part of it.

The Steam Packet Home.—The Newbern Spectator of Friday last, contains a very particular account of the loss of the ill-fated Steamer. It appears that the Captain (White,) was *intoxicated*, and refused to make for the land during the day, (which he was urged to do as the only hope of safety,) on the ground that the boat was not insured, and that he was determined to save her; that she was a new boat, and capable of weathering Cape Hatteras, when the danger would be over. At this time the vessel sprung a leak. Capt. Salter, a passenger, and an experienced Sea Captain, was then put in command, with the consent of Capt. White. He set all hands to pumping, in which the ladies assisted, and made for the nearest land. In spite of all efforts, the leak increased, the water pouring in through the rent sides of the frail vessel, and, when 15 miles from the Cape, the water had risen so as to extinguish the fires, and of course stop the engines. Sails were then hoisted, the vessel was with difficulty kept from sinking, the bow and stern rising three or four feet with every sea. The remainder of the account we give in the words of the Spectator:

"It was now night, and the gale continued — Previous to striking the beach, Capt. Salter requested the Ladies to leave the after part of the boat, and go "forward," believing that their prospect of escape would be better there, should she run "head on," as was expected The awful moment was at hand!—terror prevailed, but fortitude and hope yet tempered it to resignation.—It came! the keel grated on the sands—the boat "heeled" seaward—the breakers passed over her *sweeping crowds of human beings from her decks* —her timbers were severed by each succeeding wave—nearly *one hundred souls* were hurried to eternity—and in less than half an hour from the time she struck, the work of destruction was completed!

The scene of agony and despair, as depicted by the survivors, defies accurate description Mothers clinging to their children, children praying protection from parents as helpless as themselves; husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, sustaining each other, as if they considered the social affections a barrier against the encroachments of Death—such scenes may be mentally conceived, but they cannot be spoken or written. One mother in particular sustained the noble character which in all ages has distinguished maternal affection Her infant was in her arms, pressed close to her bosom, as if the whisperings of hope inspired the devoted woman with a belief that the feeble protection of a mother's love would shield her child from the conflict of warring elements. But for a moment did this dream of hope last; a wave wrested the infant from her grasp, and plunged it into the foaming waters! A convulsive shriek proclaimed the agony of the bereaved mother, and ere the relentless surge had hidden her lost one forever, she sprang amongst the breakers, and perished! Who does not almost envy the fate of such a woman, dreadful though it seem? who would not wish to enter the presence of Almighty God as she did, a voluntary sacrifice to the first of natural duties, a duty deeply implanted in the human breast for the wise purposes of Heaven?

When the sea-drenched and exhausted survivors reached their desolate landing place, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, it was found that but thirty-eight had escaped, twenty passengers and eighteen of the crew.—The nearest assistance was six miles distant, at the Light House, whither many of them went, and were hospitably received On their return, next morning, to the scene of the sad disaster, many bodies were washed on shore, among them two were recognized by Capt Hill and Mr. Hussey, those of their late wives Assisted by the residents of the island who had collected, the melancholy rites of sepulture were performed as quickly as coffins could be made When our informants left the fatal place, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, twenty bodies had been found, and we have since learned that a portion of the cabin which was driven on shore after their departure, contained the lifeless remains of fourteen ladies and one child!

It is said that the Boat was pronounced, whilst building, "too slight to go to sea;" and that, on her first trip, she was "hogged," or keel-broken, and was patched up for the second trip. An inquiry is about to be instituted at Charleston.

The passenger who was saved by the Life Preserver, could not swim, and moreover was stunned by a fragment of the wreck which struck him, and was for a short time insensible. When he recovered, he found himself tossing among the breakers, but he invariable came "head up," and undoubtedly owed his life to that simple instrument.

We see that some of the Northern boats have at once supplied themselves with a large number of these Preservers. No vessel should be without them.

Mr. Croom had with him his wife and three children, instead of sisters, as we supposed, and a near relative, Mrs. Camack. All perished.

The survivors express the warmest gratitude to the inhabitants of Ocracoke, and to Mr. and Mrs. Littlejohn of Edenton, who were present, for their unsurpassed kindness and hospitality.

We have received the October Number of the Southern Literary Messenger.

An attempt was made a few nights ago to set fire to the General Post Office, which is kept at present in Fuller's Hotel, Washington City. A bundle of papers on the mantel in the Postmaster General's room were consumed, but the fire did not spread. It is but a few months since the Department was burnt out of its own premises.

Another Whig Victory.—We have great pleasure in stating, that Ohio is entirely redeemed from the charge of Van Burenism. At the late election for members of the Legislature, she has followed the example of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Indiana, New Jersey and Maine. Both branches of the Legislature have a decided majority of Whigs. The result is thus announced in the Columbus Register:—

"GLORIOUS TRIUMPH."

"OHIO REDEEMED FROM THE TAINT OF VAN BURENISM!! WHIG MAJORITIES IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY!!

"The returns from all the districts are not yet received; but enough is known, as contained in the table below, to show that the Whigs will have a majority of at least FOUR in the Senate, and SIX in the House! This will do until next October, when the Whigs, who were caught napping in a number of the counties, will be found every man to his post! EWING'S RETURN TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, IS CERTAIN AS FATE! ALLEN AND MORRIS HAVE RECEIVED THEIR INSTRUCTIONS!"

Here follows the returns, showing 20 Whigs to 15 Vans in the Senate; and 39 Whigs to 31 Vans in the House. Last year 16 Whigs to 20 Vans in the Senate, and 35 Whigs to 38 Vans in the House. Whig gain 9 in the Senate, and 11 in the House. Two members of the House and one of the Senate yet to be heard from. Giving them all to the Administration, the Whigs will still have a majority of 10 on joint ballot.

Maine.—The Calais (Me.) Gazette gives the following as the state of parties in the two Houses of the Legislature of that State:

	Whig.	V. B.	
SENATE,	10	13	2 not chosen.
HOUSE,	96	82	7 "
	106	95	9

The Whigs, it will be seen, have a majority on joint ballot; consequently the two Senators not elected, and who are to be chosen by the House and Senate, will be Whigs. Of the seven Representatives yet to be elected, probably two will be chosen by the Whigs, which will make the House stand 98 Whigs, 87 V. Buren men, Senate, 12 Whigs, 13 V. B. Whig majority on joint ballot, after the two vacancies in the Senate are filled, 10. Mr. Kent will therefore have a Whig Council.

Pennsylvania Election.—The Whigs have succeeded in electing 44 of the 100 members of the House of Representatives. whilst the Van Buren party have elected 56 —giving to the latter a majority of 12 votes. In the Senate, the parties stand 18 Whigs to 15 Van Buren men—which leaves a Van Buren majority on joint ballot, of nine votes. Last year, the Van Buren majority in the lower house was 44. It is now reduced to 12. Next year, the Whigs must carry Philadelphia County, Bedford and Washington, and the State will be theirs.

CONGRESS.—Contrary to general expectation, both Houses formed a quorum on Monday, the last day of the session, and transacted business, having passed the bill to prescribe the terms on which the late Deposite Banks shall settle the balances due the government.

The sitting of Saturday continued till after 12 o'clock at night; though the members had been so worn out by late sittings, that not more than a third of them were present when the House adjourned.

The following is a list of all the acts passed during the session, which lasted 46 days:

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the First Session of the Twenty fifth Congress.

An act to postpone the fourth instalment of deposite with the States.

An act authorizing a further postponement of payment upon duty bonds.

An act for adjusting the remaining claims upon the late deposite banks.

An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases.

An act for the relief of D. P. Madison.

A bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

A bill making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

A bill to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Congress.

A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the payment of horses lost or destroyed in the military service of the U. States,' approved Jan 18, 1837.

Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance.

Congressional Retort.—New York city, our readers will recollect, is represented by two members of each party, Mr. Cambreleng being the chief of the Administration side, and Mr. Hoffman of the Anti. The former ventured, on one of the last nights of the Session, to make a personal attack on the latter. When Mr. Hoffman got the floor to reply, the members crowded around him, and he is represented to have uttered one of the most terrible phillippics ever heard in any legislative body. The galleries and floor of the House were crowded by more than a thousand persons, and the most breathless silence prevailed. The effect is said to have been prodigious—never to be forgotten by those who were present. In the midst of it, a Van Buren member from Virginia, with that feeling of compassion which animates his countrymen when looking upon an unequal fight, called out, "take him off! —take him off!" Mr. Adams, who had taken notes to reply to Mr. Cambreleng, tore them up whilst Mr. Hoffman was speaking, being too magnanimous to give another blow to a man already dead. When he closed, the galleries clapped, stamped and shouted.

The Convention of Southern Merchants &c. assembled at Augusta on Monday the 16th inst. consisting of about 80 Delegates. Ker Boyce, Esq. of Charleston, was appointed President and Andrew J. Miller, Secretary. A committee was appointed, consisting of 20 members, to make a report to the Convention on the subject for which it was called together, which is understood to be, mainly, the extension of the direct trade between Charleston and Europe, and the diversion of the Southern business from New York to that port. Of this Committee Gov. McDuffie is Chairman. It had not reported at our latest dates, nor had any thing worthy of notice transpired. There is no delegate from North Carolina. They are, with one or two exceptions, all from Georgia and South Carolina.

The yellow fever was abating at New Orleans, and business reviving, at the last dates.

An arrival at New York brings Liverpool dates to the 16th of September,—13 days later than before. The news is not interesting, except of a fall of Cotton from ¼d to ⅛d.

The Queen of England is to be crowned in May next. Parliament will meet on the 15th of November.

LATER.—The packet ship Independence brings Liverpool dates to the 25th September. The cotton market was quiet, though the sales of the week had been 26,000 bales, at prices rather in favor of the buyer. Uplands 5¾ to 8d. The stock in port 284,000 bales, being 50,000 more than last year.

O'Connell a Peer!—An Irish radical paper announces, "on authority that cannot be doubted," that O'Connell is to be one of the first of the Queen's new Peers, with the title of Lord Erin. [We hope not.]

The cholera is raging in Rome.

Cotton.—The sales in New Orleans during the week amount to four or five thousand bales, at from 7 to 12¼ cents; chiefly from 11 to 12.

At Charleston prices range from 10 to 12; at Cheraw, from 9 to 10½; at Columbia from 9 to 10½; at Augusta from 9 to 10½.

Crops in Alabama.—The Wetumpka Argus states that there had been no rain at that place from the 7th of August to the 9th of October; and that consequently every thing was parched. The corn was *nubbins*, and the cotton scarcely worth picking. Flour was $20 per barrel, Bacon 20 cents, Meal $2, and so on.

The Greensborough Beacon says that the storm of the 7th inst. committed fearful injury throughout that whole section of country. Planters from the Cane Brake state that they have lost one-third of their crops.

Aid to Florida.—Two hundred warriors, of the Shawnee and Delaware tribes, arrived at New Orleans on Thursday last, on their way to Florida, to assist Uncle Sam in tomahawking their red brethren.

Official notice is given in the New York papers of the desire of government to employ two companies, of 200 men each, of French and German volunteers, for the same service. These things are, like all the rest of the Florida war, utterly disgraceful to the Administration and the Country.

A Thompsonian Doctor has been taken up in New York for the murder of one of his patients, who died in consequence of taking the horrid potions administered to him by the quack.

PROC. MONEY—SUB TREASURY.

The paper currency issued by North Carolina, immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, was unfortunately alluded to by Mr. Calhoun, in his speech on the currency, as an example of the soundness and stability of a *Government* currency. He had been advised that it "continued to circulate for more than twenty years, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, *at par with gold and silver.*" On this very material point, Mr. C's informant was widely mistaken. There were two emissions of this money—one hundred thousand pounds in 1783, and the same amount in 1785. It was, as stated by Mr. Clay, called Proc., an abbreviation of the authority under which it was put forth; and in four years after the last emission, it sunk *fifty* per cent. *below par:* so that in 1789, sixteen shillings, which ought to have been equal to *two* silver dollars, would, in fact, command but *one!!* notwithstanding it was, under the laws of the State, a *lawful tender*, and receivable at the Treasury in payment of the public revenues. Even after a provision was made for the redemption of this Proc. money by an arrangement with the old State Bank, which was chartered in 1810, it continued at a depreciation of 20 per cent!!

And is this the sort of money which the "author of the letter to Sherrod Williams," and "successor to the greatest and best," promises to give the PEOPLE as a substitute for that of a National Bank, which has been tried and proved to be the best currency in the world? Will the people receive it? can they sanction such a measure?

Raleigh Star.

Among the passengers in the President, from London, is Mr. J. S. Buckingham, late member of Parliament for Sheffield; a celebrated traveller in Asia and Africa, and a distinguished politician in Great Britain. He now proposes to look at the two Americas, and the United States in particular. In the Independence, came also as passenger, Mr. Cowley, Agent of the Bank of England.

We regret to learn from a notice in the New York Times that that paper, in consequence of a material diminution of the patronage heretofore received by it, will be discontinued, after to-day. The Times was the able organ of the conservative portion of the Van Buren party, and we are sorry to recognise, in its discontinuance, an omen of evil import. The Loco Focos are in the ascendant. They support two presses in New York.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

On Wednesday last, says the Tallahassee Floridian, of the 7th instant, a party of friendly Indians under the command of Joe Riley, from Chattahoochee, captured seventeen hostile Creeks, about two miles above the plantation of Mr. John Carnochan, on the Apalachicola River, about 25 miles below Chattahoochee. This is but part of the Creeks who are making their way to the Seminoles. We understand that Col. Dupont, of Quincy, will march this day with 160 men, in pursuit of the remainder of the party.

Governor Call is upon the ground and will probably lead the troops.

Great Advance on Teas in England.—From a sale in London on the 13th September, we are enabled to give the following statement of the advance on the prices on August 15th.

	15th August.		Sept. 13th.
Hyson, valued at	1s 9½	sold for	2s. 9½
Young Hyson, "	1s. 7	"	2s. 5½
Hyson Skin, "	1s. 1½	"	1s. 7
Gunpowder, "	3s.	"	4s 8½
Imperial, "	2s. 4½	"	3s. 3½
Souchong, "	10½.	"	1s. 6½
Pouchong, "	10d.	"	2s 2½
Twan Kay, "	1s. 2½	"	1s. 9d

Showing a nett advance of from 50 to 60 per cent. in one month.—*N. Y. Com.*

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, to establish a *State bank*, based on the funds and credit of the State. Also, a bill to confer banking privileges on the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company.

The fortune to which Miss Angela Burdett has succeeded by the will of the Dutchess of St. Albans is 1,600.000*l*., say 9,000,000 dollars. She has changed her name to Coutts.

The Queen and her Ministers.—It is said that a measure of some political importance was suggested to her Majesty as very "expedient" at the present moment. "Tell me," said her Majesty, with some feeling of indignation, "tell me whether it is right or wrong; if right, I will do it; if wrong, I will not; but never let me hear of the word *expedient.*—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

An American Lady Lavallette.—The abused, betrayed, but still devoted wife of Clark, who is under sentence to the State Prison, went to the jail this forenoon to take leave of her convict husband, who was to start for Sing Sing this afternoon. She was admitted to his cell, and, after an hour's interview, retired, apparently overwhelmed with grief. With her face buried in her handkerchief to "hide the tears she did never shed," she passed out unquestioned, and the key was turned upon the culprit. Some half hour afterwards, upon a closer examination, the turnkey found that Clark, in the wardrobe of his wife had fled, leaving her in the cell as his hostage! The whole posse of Sheriff and Constables were instantly mustered, and are in full cry after the fugitive.—*Albany Journal.*

Higher Prices still.—Since our last notice of sales of improved (or blooded) stock of horned Cattle, we have met with the following account of prices, at the public sale, higher perhaps than were ever before given in this country:

Fifty head of Durham cattle, belonging to the Ohio Company, were sold at Chillicothe, on the 20th ultimo, for $36,443. The prices ranged from 48 to 1,700 dollars. The following are noted among the prices:

Matchem,	bought by	Abram Renick,	$1,200
Young Waterloo,	do	Gov. Trimble,	1,700
Duke of York,	do	R R. Leymerer,	1,100
Experiment,	do	Gov. Trimble,	1,400
Comet Halley,	do	R R Leymerer,	1,505
Nimrod,	do	E Florence,	1,040
Duke of Norfolk,	do	Gov. Vance and J. H James,	1,400
Cordfinder,	do	I. Cunningham,	1,095
Blossom, cow,	do	R. R. Leymerer,	1,000
Matilda,	do do	A. Watts,	1,000
Moss Rose,	do do	J. Renick,	1,200
Malina,	do do	I Cunningham,	1,005
Flora and calf Powhatan,		G Renick,	1,805
Young Mary & calf Pocahontas,		E. J Harness,	1,500
Teeswater & calf Cometess,		J. J. Vanmeter,	2,225

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The Richmond Enquirer should have a patent for the penning of obituary notices. The last number says of some deceased friend, that he possessed "the spirit of a true Israelite without guile, was a member of the Anabaptist church," and, among his many other virtues, was "opposed to the Bank of the U. S. and the Tariff." This association of virtues in such ludicrous propinquity, reminds of the touching elegy to the memory of old Grimes:—

"He had no malice in his heart,
Nor ruffles in his shirt."

MARRIED,

Recently, in Limerick, Ireland, Mr. STEVENS, of Charleston, South Carolina, to Mrs. ANN E. UNTHANK, formerly of this town.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday, Mrs. BLAKENEY, a very aged and esteemed lady

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., Mrs. SARAH WINSLOW, aged 56.

Also, in the same place, on the 17th, after a protracted illness, Mr. JOHN WILLKINGS, aged 79 years

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COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 21. Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighters the Only Son, Messenger, Water Witch and Jackson, with Goods for C. T. Haigh, T. C. Blake, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lotterloh, Leete & Cook, E. J. Lilly, J. Huske & Son, J. G. Cook, C. A. McMillan, B. Rose, Johnson & Martin, F. Lain, Taylor & Jessup, Hall & Johnson, of this place.

Also, on the 22d, O'Hanlon's Lighter Lady of the Lake, with Goods for E. I. Winslow, Beverly Rose, Curtis & Myrover, G. McNeill, C. J. Orrell, G. W. & W Draughon and M N Leary, of this place; and for Gov Dudley, Cress & Boger, H & J. Lindsay, McAdoo & Scott, J & R Sloan, Hunt & Guinn, D. Clark, B. Simmons, W & A. Stith, N B Lyon, H A London, Coble & Gunter, D. Fuller, J. McIver, and Machinery for Holt's Cotton Factory.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 25.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	30 a 35
Ditto, apple,	70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	22½	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Salt,	55 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 a 3 50
Corn,	70 a 75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1½	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 8	Wheat, new	$1 a $1½
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	65 a 70
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

DR. PLEASANTS,
DENTIST,

MAY be consulted for a few days. Refers to Drs Robinson and Cameron, of this town.

Certificate from Dr. Mott, residing in Paris.

Dr. Pleasants has been my Dentist since my residence in Paris. He was previously associated with Mr Parmly, of New York.

Paris, April 1836. 64 tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.

☞ The highest market price given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

October 24, 1837. 64 2m.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife, ELIZA SCOTT, has left my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons against harboring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

ABRAM SCOTT.

Fayetteville, Oct. 23, 1837. 1wp.

Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at the House at present occupied by the Subscriber, his entire

Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE,

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, &c. Terms at sale.

JAMES MAHONEY.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Auct'rs.

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1837. 1w.

WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received in part, and will be receiving by future arrivals, a fresh supply of SEASONABLE

GOODS,

Consisting of CLOTHS, CASIMERES, SATTINETS, MERINOES, SILKS, CALICOES, DOMESTICS, &c.—Also,

HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, BLANKETS, and CUTLERY, together with almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Those purchasing for *CASH*, may find it to their advantage to call.

EDM'D J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1837. 64 4w.

Notice,

TO THE SOUTHERN & WESTERN TRADE.

THE Subscribers are now receiving on consignment, at manufacturer's prices, for cash or approved paper:

500 cases fur, silk and wool HATS, of all qualities,
50 do. Palm leaf do. plain and fancy.
100 do. Shaker, Straw and Tuscan Bonnets, fancy colors and plain.
Caps, Fur, &c.

—*Also*—

Agents for the sale of Cobb's American growth and manufactured Sewing Silk, of all colors, a first rate article. ORDERS SOLICITED.

BRADLEY & CO.
62 Liberty street, New York.

New York, Oct 13, 1837. 64 4t.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day came before me, Daniel Baker, a Justice of the Peace for said County, Archibald Cameron, (Capt.) and made oath that he lost or mislaid, a Note of Hand on Elizabeth Buie, for Forty Dollars, dated 31st July 1837, and witnessed by John McLeod, Postmaster. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, and the maker from paying the same to any person but myself. ARCH'D CAMERON, Capt.

Witness, Daniel Baker, J. P.

October 20, 1837. 64 2wp.

TOBACCO.

BONN'S EXTRA FINE SWEET SCENT CHEWING TOBACCO.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and public generally, that they have now on hand 800 boxes of this superior article, which has been so much approved of by the epicures of that article—together with an extensive assortment of every description of SEGARS, SNUFFS, SMOKING TOBACCO, &c. For sale on pleasing terms, at their

JAMES RIVER TOBACCO FACTORIES,
No. 24, PRATT STREET,
Opposite Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot,
AND 92, S CHARLES STREET,
Opposite the Rail Road Ticket Office.
A. & J. BONN.

Baltimore, 20th October, 1837. 64-3w

For Sale,

THE FINE HORSE

JOHNSON BLAKELEY.

The Subscribers, owning this Horse in partnership, and having no experience in training, or inclination to run him, will put him up at Auction to the highest bidder, in Carthage, on Tuesday the 21st November next, being the week of Moore County Court.

BLAKELEY was five years old last Spring, dark bay, black legs, mane and tail, and very large, said by judges to be perfect in make, and one of the most beautiful horses in the country.—He was sired by old North Carolina, his dam Strowd's celebrated mare by Napoleon, grand dam by Old Clown. From Blakeley's pure blood and splendid appearance, he would be a popular horse to stand in any country, and if properly trained, would be a first rate racer, as he has proved himself to have both speed and bottom. He will be shown at Carthage on Monday and Tuesday of Court. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

GREEN WOMACK,
CHARLES CHALMERS.

Moore County, Sept 24, 1837. 64ts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Military & Fancy Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,
Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders;

Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epaulets, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordions, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. 63 tf§

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

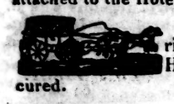
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets,

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Full and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48 tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:

400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.

All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.

DUSHEE SHAW.

July 27, 1837. 52 3m.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Faetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board,

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

TIMBERED LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell a TRACT OF LAND, lying on Colly Swamp, in Bladen county, about 1½ or 2 miles from Black river, containing about

2000 ACRES

In one Tract, well Timbered with Pine. For terms, which will be liberal, apply to D. Anderson, or to the Subscriber.

W. J. ANDERSON.

Fayetteville, October 4, 1837. 61 4w

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Fine Watches and Jewelry, SILVER PLATE, Brittannia Ware, &c. &c.

JOSELPH having associated himself in Copartnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on Person street, in the block of brick buildings, one door East of J. Selph's old Establishment, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where they are now opening a large and beautiful assortment of

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

And will receive by the first arrival from the North, a large and handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

Military and Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, &c, all of which have been selected with great care in New York, by one of the Firm, and are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

☞ They will continue to manufacture Silver Ware, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other work in their line of business. They hope, by their strict attention to business to share a part of public patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56tf.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

BOATS For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE BOATS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying at the Fayetteville Landing, either and all of which may be fitted for immediate use at trifling expense, to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, Anna Pink and Water Witch, carrying from about 20 to 65 tons weight each. The four first are decked and fitted with hatches; the latter open, and has been found to answer the purpose of a Lighter on the lowest water, to relieve other loaded Boats whenever there was sufficient water to use a ferry flat. Three of the decked Boats draw when loaded, from two to three feet water, but with a full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and some deck load, will only draw from 20 to 24 inches. The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw with an ordinary heavy freight, about four and a half feet. These Boats are all well constructed for the navigation of the Cape Fear river, and are well known to run well under Poles or in tow of a steamer, having been used in both ways. The four lesser Boats would suit Planters on the river above or below, in conveying any kind of Produce to market, being prepared to convey grain in bulk.

Reference for further particulars, to Mr. William O. Jeffreys, at Wilmington, or to the Subscriber, or Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this place.

Very low prices will be accepted for these Boats, and ample time allowed for payment, upon good paper.

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 28, 1837. 56tf

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land; it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.

August 15, 1837. 55tf.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

SUGAR For Sale,

20 to 30 Hogsheads of a superior quality, for cash, on moderate terms, by the Subscriber.

JNO. H. COOK.

Fayetteville October 1, 1837. 61-4w.

For Sale,

100 [illegible] White Lead ground in oil; part [illegible] common.

6 qu[illegible]asks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by

J. HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1837. 54tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

July 22. 51tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Notice.

BY virtue of power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Robert Campbell, dec'd, I will sell publicly, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 13th day of November next, TWO TRACTS of PINEY LAND, well timbered, containing 640 acres each, lying on the South East side of Cape Fear river, adjacent to each other, and adjoining the Lands of Jas. Cameron, Graham and others.

Also, an undivided interest, being one-half of a tract of 500 acres, lying on Great Creek, near Black River.

One tract of 117 acres, on the South-eastern bank of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of Mrs. Armstrong and McAlister.

One improved Lot in Campbellton, near the bridge.

One unimproved Lot in Fayetteville, opposite the Jail, and

That Fertile and valuable Possession of Land, whereupon the dec'd formerly lived, containing about 900 acres, lying on the Stage Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, and within ten miles of the former place.

Twelve months credit will be given, purchasers giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from date, and a mortgage on the premises

ALEX'R ELLIOT, Ex'r.

September 19, 1837. 60ts.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

NEW STORE.

"THE SUBSCRIBER" has commenced business again in the NEW STORE lately erected for him, four doors north of Kershaw street, being the first Store on entering the town on the north side. As the stand is considered, by some, as none of the best, I have been induced to purchase a very large

STOCK OF GOODS,

To enable me to sell to my friends and the public at such prices as to compensate them for a long walk.

Received early in the Summer, and now in **STORE, AND FOR SALE,**

68 HHDS. SUGAR, 20 bags COFFEE, and 10 Hhds. MOLASSES,
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses, 400 sacks Salt,
5000 lbs. new Bacon, 200 ps Hemp Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope, 25 casks Lime,

In addition to which, I shall shortly receive, a CHEAP and well selected STOCK OF GOODS, purchased a few days since in New York, containing in part the following articles:

Swedes and English Iron,
Cuba, Rio and St. Domingo Coffee, Bale Rope,
Loaf and lump Sugar, chests and caddies Tea,
Cheese, sperm and tallow Candles, bar Soap,
Linseed, sperm and train Oil,
Mackerel, Salmon and Cod Fish,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cassia & Cloves,
Havanna preserved Fruits, large assortment,
Together with the usual variety kept in a Grocery Store.

—*Also,*—

British and domestic DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery and hollow Ware,
Ready made Clothing, Hats and Caps,
Shoes, Saddlery and Leather,
Crockery, Jugs and Jars,
Horn, shell and ivory Combs,
Smiths' Tools and Mill Cranks,
Rush and cane seat Chairs,
Northern wooden Ware,
Writing Paper and blank Books,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Drugs, Dyes and Medicines,
Cotton Yarn, No. 8 to 12.

A. P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, Sept 27. 62tf.

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution will resume its exercises on the third Monday of this month, in the spacious Buildings at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the "Planter's Hotel," under the conduct of the Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, of South Carolina, a Gentleman eminently qualified, both by education and experience, for instructing Young Ladies; and he will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers. All the various branches of female education (Music included) will be taught. Pupils may be accommodated with Board in the same building, with a genteel family, where their deportment and comfort will be carefully attended to: and Board may be had in other respectable families.

There will be two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each—and one vacation of twelve weeks, commencing in July.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Senior Class, $16 per Session,
Junior Class, $8 "

And 50 cents for Contingencies—all in advance.

☞ Additional charges for Music, Drawing, and Painting. Board $50 a Session.

S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
D. ANDERSON,
G. McNEILL,
H. LEETE,
H. POTTER,
} *School Committee.*

Fayetteville Oct. 2, 1837. 61tf.

Protestant Episcopal Church.

A SPECIAL Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in this Diocese, [illegible] held in Christ Church, Raleigh, on Saturday the 25th of November next; at which time [illegible] it is earnestly desired that a full representation be present, as the subjects to be considered are of the deepest interest to the welfare of the Diocese.

By order of the Bishop and Standing Committee,

E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y of Convention.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1837. 62tm.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Spectator, Salisbury Watchman, Elizabeth City Star, Wilmington Advertiser, will please publish the above.

JERIJAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6 4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6 4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44 tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms

MATTHEW N. LEARY.

September 10, 1837. 58 3m.

N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837. 58tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having [illegible] in Wilmington for the purpose [illegible] the above business, respectfully [illegible] vices to the public. Goods consigned [illegible] forwarded with the utmost dispatch [illegible] ry particularity observed.—Particular [illegible] oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, [illegible] Staves, &c. as well as the purchasing [illegible] flatters himself that a knowledge of [illegible] bined with unremitting attention [illegible] a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Wilmington; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jrs. Bethesda; Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, A[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; [illegible] by the author of Vivian Grey; Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by [illegible] of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's [illegible] Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred [illegible] Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Specimens [illegible] logical Works; History of China; [illegible] sy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of [illegible] Gray's Operative Chemist; Smedley's [illegible] pit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; [illegible] Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; [illegible] Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; [illegible] many; Course of Time; Sword's Poems; [illegible] ern Songster; Doane's Magnet; [illegible] &c. Just received by

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at the March Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S PATENT

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells of any in this country, having received contracts and orders in this County, have determined to receive orders for their Bells of any size, and warrant them to be of which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bell in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N. B. They will warrant their Bells not to crack, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned and exchanged for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Colognet Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, Pittsburg, would here inform those wanting Mill Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mathew DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. And all persons having claims against said Estate are to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

June 13, 1837.

SADDLERY,

I HAVE moved to the House lately occupied by Dr. Thomas [illegible] the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Market, and next door to Cutler & McLaurin's Store, where I will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and all other articles in my line of business, made of the best materials and in the neatest manner.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have given me, and am determined to pay strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their custom. All orders executed with the shortest notice. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

GEORGE W. [illegible]

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1837.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best kind for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Person, two doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for sowing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his long experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E PATTERSON,
3 *doors South of the Market.*

February 22, 1837.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.